The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 10, 1872.

Republican State Convention.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1872.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18th, 1872, a Republican State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative district, in the number to which such district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket; and also to elect Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the State in the Republican National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, } Secretaries.

☞ The Public Debt statement, for the month of March, shows a reduction of $15,481,968.64. And a reduction, since the 1st of March, 1869, of $299,649,762.-03. Hurrah for Grant!

☞ The bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, passed both branches of the Legislature, on Wednesday last. It gives the Republicans sixteen Districts and the Democrats ten.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on last Thursday at 12 o'clock. The Senate failed to elect a Speaker owing to the fact that Reform McClure could not vote for the caucus nominee. Rutan consequently holds over.

☞ Queen Victoria's third son, Prince Arthur, has taken to lecturing. His lecture at Dover, a few evenings ago, on "The Game of War," is said to have been a very masterly exposition of the science of warfare.

☞ The Rhode Island election, on last Wednesday, resulted in the election of the entire Republican State ticket, by a handsome majority, with the exception of the Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature is strongly Republican on joint ballot.

☞ J. T. Brown, Esq., of the Newcastle *Gazette and Democrat*, dropped into our sanctum, the other day, but we were out. We are sorry, friend, that we were not on hand to accompany you to Tyrone. It would have been all the better for Brainerd, we are sure. Come again.

☞ The Union Pacific Railway is making a survey for a narrow gauge railroad from Pillsbury up th the south fork of the Platte River to Greeley, Denver, and the Golden City, to connect with the Colorado Central, which is building to Central City. This will give the Union Pacific an independent line into the heart of Colorado.

☞ The senior editor of the *Globe* is announced as a pilgrim to the Cincinnati sore-head Convention. We don't know anybody whose head is sorer than his is and consequently he will be the right man in the right place.

☞ The last *Globe* contains the announcement that A. Tyhurst has been connected with the editorial and business management of that paper. He is a practical printer. If he can put some stability and a moderate respect for the interests of the craft, into that institution, we will be only too happy to welcome him to the chair editorial.

☞ The Altoona *Sun* says that B. F. Hewit, Esq., late member of the House of Representatives, is about to commence a prosecution against the proprietors of that paper for libellous language used toward him in criticising his action on the Williamsport Boom bill. This is small business. If Mr. Hewit has not commenced his prosecution we hope he will reconsider the matter.

☞ We last week forgot to notice the improvement of our friend, Elliott, of the *Bedford County Press*. He has dropped the patent outside, procured a Power Press and increased the size of his paper four columns. We are really gratified at this evidence of prosperity. He prints a good live Republican paper and we are really glad to know that his efforts are appreciated.

☞ An important bounty bill has just passed the House of Representatives, at Washington. It gives a bounty to all who enlisted prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of President Lincoln, of May 3, 1861, and who were actually mustered into the service before August 6, 1861, of one hundred dollars each. It is now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and will be acted upon at once.

☞ Our Congressional District, by the Apportionment Bill passed, during the last hours of the session, is composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Somerset as previously announced. We hazard nothing in saying that Hon. R. M. Speer, though a good, clever fellow thereby obtaining a great many complimentaries, will not represent the district in the next Congress. It is said he is out of humor about it!

☞ The report of the Committee of Conference on the Constitutional Convention bill was adopted in the Legislature. The bill provides that the Convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members. Twenty-eight to be elected by the State at large, each party to vote for fourteen. Three for each Senator, to be elected by Senatorial districts, and six additional delegates to be elected from Philadelphia by general ticket, each party voting for three.

☞ The Republican State Convention assembled at Harrisburg to-day (Wednesday) to nominate candidates for Governor, Auditor General, Supreme Judge, and delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. It is pretty hard to say, at this writing, who will be nominated, but it is pretty evident that Gen. Hartranft will have the heaviest vote on the first ballot. Whether he will be nominated or not is another question. We hope the Convention will give us a man who can go into the contest and help us to win.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR MORSE.

Samuel Finley Breese Morse died, in New York, on Tuesday night, April 2, at the age of seventy-nine. His name, in connection with the telegraph, is known throughout the civilized world. Mr. Morse was not the first to apply electricity to the trans-mission of intelligence. He was, however, the inventor of the Machine with paper slips which reduced the discovery to practical use.

In 1728, twenty years before Franklin drew electricity from the clouds, Gray and Wheeler were successful, in England, "in conveying electricity along metallic conductors to a considerable distance;" and about the same time Winkler, of Leipsic, "directed the electric spark along a wire of great length," making the river Pleis a part of his circuit. In the following year Dr. Waltron, an Englishman, put an electric telegraph in successful operation "over a wire four miles in length." Then followed the experiments of Franklin in 1748, on his wires thrown across the Schuylkill river.

In 1775 Le Sarges, at Geneva, constructed a telegraph of twenty-four wires, by which he contrived to spell words. L'Homoud so improved upon this arrangement as to accomplish the same thing with a single wire.

In 1785 Reizen and Betancourt, of Spain, erected a wire twenty-six miles in length, between Madrid and Aranjuez, and sent messages from a battery of Leyden jars by illuminating strips of metal upon glass, and it is stated that "the Infante saw it in operation under his own eyes, and was especially informed by it of a piece of news from a very great distance." In 1796 Salva exhibited an electric telegraph. But all those experiments were with *free electricity* and were not fully successful.

Early in the 19th century galvanisom was discovered, and Volta constructed the first galvanic battery. In 1809 Somering, a German, constructed a galvanic battery at Munich, which operated by decomposing water in troughs, through which the stream of galvanisom was forced along the wires, causing bubbles to arise, and a bell to be rung at the opposite end of the wires. About the same time Prof. Oersted, Copenhagen, discovered electro-magnetism, by proving that a magnetic needle "always tries to place itself at right angles with a wire charged with a current of electricity." On this principle Ampere, of France, in 1820, made a telegraph with a voltaic battery, and a wire and needle for each letter, adopting the deflection of the needle for signals, the circuits being broken and renewed by finger keys similar to those of a piano. In the same year Ampere and Arago invented the electro-magnet, by placing a piece of soft iron within a coil of wire, through which the galvanic current was passed, when the iron became a powerful magnet, and attracted other pieces of iron; *but on removing the galvanic current, the magnet instantly became soft iron again, and ceased to attract.* This is the principle of the present telegraph.

In 1823 F. Rolland, of England, used frictional electricity for telegraphic purposes, and for the first time suggested discs of cyphers, with hands attached. Following up this suggestion Cooke and Wheatstone, of England, simplified and perfected this telegraph by using one wire, and causing the needle to point out the letters on a dial plate, and these, formed into words and sentences, would be written off. This telegraph is still in use in England. Mr. Sturgeon, an Englishman, constructed an electro-magnet in 1825, by coiling a copper wire round a piece of iron of horse-shoe shape. Professor Henry, of Princeton College, (now of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.), improved the electro-magnet of the Englishman. In 1833 it was further simplified by Gauss and Weber, who threw a wire over the houses and church steeples at Gottingin, and found that it required no insulation in in order to convey the electric current. At this time Baron Schilling, at St. Petersburg, and Steinbell, at Munich, had short lines of telegraph in operation.

On the 12th of June, 1837, Cooke and Wheatstone obtained a patent for their electric telegraph, and the same year Professor Morse publicly announced his telegraph and alphabet, when the subject began to command public attention. Bain, House, Davy, Hughes and others announced their respective discoveries in rapid succession. Previous to the close of the year 1850 there were sixty-three varieties of telegraph patented in Europe and America.

In 1832 the ship *Sulley*, from France to America, had among her passengers Prof. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, (who, years ago, related the following facts to the writer) and Samuel F. B. Morse, a native of Charlestown, Mass.—the latter having visited Europe to complete his studies as a portrait painter. A short time before the ship sailed from France M. Pixii erected a telegraph from his laboratory to his observatory in Paris, and its successful operation had attracted the attention of scientific minds. Dr. Jackson made himself familiar with the Frenchman's experiment, and procured a battery and wires before leaving Paris, which were stowed away between decks with his baggage.

The subject of Pixii's telegraph was brought up one day at the dinner table on board the *Sulley*. During the conversation one of the party asked, "Why can we not send words over the wires?" Dr. Jackson replied, "We can," and suggested a sounding board or drum head, on which raps could be made by the current. Mr. Morse seized upon the facts elicited by this conversation, and soon became absorbed in the subject. The germ thus planted in his mind has produced the Morse telegraph, or rather the Morse alphabet, now almost universally adopted throughout this continent, and coming rapidly into use in Europe and Asia. Before landing in America Mr. Morse had prepared drawings of a complete magnetic telegraph, with an alphabet. On his arrival home he pursued his investigations and experiments. In 1835 he was appointed professor in the New York City University. Here he constructed a crude machine from some clock wheels, a picture frame and a type rule. With this machine he wrote the word "*Eureka*." In 1837 he exhibited a new and complete machine in Washington, with ten miles of wires. It was patented in 1840, and an application was made to Congress for pecuniary aid to bring the the telegraph to a practical test. He received Congressional promises, but these were followed by delays and disappointments. Finally, after getting a commission appointed to examine and report upon his instrument, Congress still delayed, though the commission recommended an appropriation of $30,000 for the construction of an experimental line between Washington and Baltimore. Out of patience and out funds—having but 25 cents left after paying his bills—he left the halls of Congress at a late hour of the night after passing hours and days there in painful suspense. Hope had left him, and a black cloud hung over his cherished enterprise. It was the last night of the session and Congress would adjourn before the dawn of the next day. Early in the morning, when he was packing his trunks to leave the city, Miss Ellsworth, a Connecticut lady of education and scientific attainments, who had been a steady friend of the Professor in his efforts and disappointments, called at his hotel to congratulate him. "For what," he replied, in surprise. "That your bill has passed." "Impossible" said Mr. Morse; "I waited till almost the last moment." "But your bill *has* passed," she repeated, sympathetically, "and I rejoice to be the first to congratulate you."

With a heart overwhelmed with emotion, he held her by the hand, and at last found words to say that she should send the first message that would cross the wires of his telegraph. "Remember then, I'll keep you to your promise," said the lady. That promise was redeemed; for as soon as the wires were laid and the arrangements had been completed, he notified Miss Ellsworth, who selected for her dispatch the Bible words, "*what hath God wrought;*" and this was the first message ever sent over the wires of the first telegraph in America. It was appropriate to the occasion, and creditable to the christian heart and friend of science by whom it was suggested.

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.

We make the following extract from the *American Journalist and Advertisers Index* and adopt the sentiments as our own:

In individual life, it is patent to ordinary observation, that a bellicose disposition is usually the accompaniment of a raw and untrained youth. A boy, with large muscular development and small brain, cannot help being a bully unless restrained by education. He will be tyrannical to his inferiors, insolent to his superiors, and his chief delight will consist in standing at corners, hurling offensive epithets at his fellows, and, if they retort, punishing them with his fists for their temerity.

In journalism we think we discern traces of the same universal law. Education, with all its chastening and refining tendencies, often fails to repress natural ferocity. A tyro, when he ascends the editorial tripod, feels an irresistible itching and inclination to "pitch into somebody," especially into his rival contemporary. When we find that one newspaper writer has published his neighbor as a "sneak," a "skunk," a "toad," a "pot-bellied bloat," we know that journal is yet in its adolescent period. We know that writer, though he may thrust with a rusty bodkin, cannot wield a flashing scimetar of Damascus steel. We know the society that applauds such utterances is raw and primitive. We smell the prairie flowers, or rather we see prismatically, a phantasmagoria of miasmatic swamps, slimy alligators, and coatless men sitting on barrels in corner groceries shaking with the chills.

The life of a newspaper publisher, who is also its editor and printer, is doubtless a harrassing one—full of difficulties and perplexities. We concede that it is as trying to the temper to issue a newspaper in the country, with the ordinary appliances, as to drive a yoke of oxen, which, it is said, no one can do without swearing. We fully believe that the publishers of the average weeklies undergo more brain worriment than the editors-in-chief of the great dailies, as it is easier to manage the Continental Hotel than to cater for a basement restaurant. A practical publisher of a religious newspaper says: A man who can preserve the serenity of his temper, the sweetness of Christian disposition an unflagging perseverance amid all the obstacles and difficulties which newspaper publication presents, deserves to be ranked with Job for patience, Baxter for goodness, and the Iron Duke for nerve, power and obstinate determination.

But notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the pursuit, men must not turn bees, and wound themselves or their fellows with their stings. Solomon says in substance that he who overcometh his own spirit is greater than a conqueror of walled cities. Moreover, editors who value reputation should remember that often a single utterance reveals a man's antecedents and gives the guage of his education and mental organization. Dr. Holmes contends that even such innocent expressions as "prime," "fust-rate," a "superior pice of goods," a "gent in a flowered vest," are final. They blast the lineage of him or her who utters them, for generations, up and down. Editors should never forget they are the oracles of the people, and it will never do to let the people see that their Delphic Apollo is made of common clay.

Many of the abusive personalities that disgrace American journalism doubtless spring from a mistaken notion as to what constitutes wit and humor. All Americans appreciate humor, but unfortunately all American writers are not humorous. Wit is a delicate light that plays around the moors of thought and surprises by unexpected flashes. Humor is wit, with kerosene thrown upon it to make a brighter light, that they may be seen and comprehended by common understandings. Both contribute to pleasure, and through mirth lighten toil.

We notice with gratification a growing disposition among the reputable members of the American Press to abandon personal vituperation, and we trust they will not forget it during the fever of the coming Presidential campaign. The editor of the *Newell Times* some time since proclaimed, "It is far more noble and becoming to try to build up the interests of our new and beautiful country, than to pick flaws with our contemporaries. Hence we bury the hatchet, and shall engage in no more newspaper controversies—our space can be used for a better purpose." At the recent Franklin statue banquet in New York, one of the toasts was, "The Press—while its conductors owe to each other *the courtesy and charity of true gentlemen*, they owe to the public the diffusion of knowledge founded upon truth. It is not enough that men mean well, it becomes them to do well." The President of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Convention, congratulates his brethren on the marked improvement in their manners of late years, and says: "There is no reason why editors shuld engage in personal abuse of each other because they differ in politics. They ought rather to cultivate the kindliest relations with each other." These are golden sentiments, worthy to be inscribed on every publisher's standard, and

"Thus drifting afar to the dim vaulted caves,
Where life and its ventures are laid,
The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;
Yet true to our course though our shadow grow dark
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore."

☞ The Old Brooklyn and New York "whiskey ring" that defrauded the Government of millions of dollars of revenue during Andrew Johnson's administration are about to come to grief. Hon. B. F. Butler and others have been working up this matter for several months past. A few days ago the Grand Jury submitted a large number of indictments of former Government officials and others, charged with revenue frauds, and their prosecution is to be proceeded with immediately. The indictments are against about 80 persons, many of them very prominent individuals. A tremendous sensation prevails in New York and Brooklyn over this movement.

☞ Free Traders say that Protection has erected a Chinese wall around our country, and destroyed our foreign commerce. Since the commencement of the present year we have been receiving foreign goods at a rate exceeding six hundred millions per annum—far more than we ever did or could import, under what passes for free trade. We are now receiving more iron from England than she is sending to all other parts of the world. Protection does not "prohibit" the introduction of foreign goods, but it enriches our own people, and enables them to buy more goods, foreign and domestic.

☞ The Connecticut election, last Tuesday a week, resulted in favor of Jewell, the Republican candidate, by a majority of 2,000 over Hubbard, his antagonist, and a majority of 74 over all opposition. The Senate is fifteen Republican to six Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirty Republicans to one hundred and eleven Democrats. Majority on joint ballot 28. A Republican gain of four on joint ballot over last year. This is following handsomely in the footsteps of New Hambshire. The Democrats appear to be dead and buried! The soreheads had better take warning.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Large Decrease of the National Debt—Mexican Raiders in Texas—The Japanese—Earl Granville's Second Letter—Off for Europe—The Investigations—Salute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8, 1872.

LARGE DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his official statement shows a decrease of the public debt during the month of March, amounting to $15,481,968.64. The decrease since the 1st March 1869 to 1st April 1872, is $299,649,762.03, or one hundred millions per annum. There is in the Treasury, in gold, $120,200,610.-29, and $10,431,299.23 in currency.

THE TARIFF.

The House is not pleased with the Senate for the liberties taken with the tariff, and are not disposed to concur in all the provisions of the Senate in which sweeping reductions are made in the revenues. Nothing definite however, has yet been done.

THE MEXICAN RAIDERS.

Delegations from Texas have waited upon the President and informed him that several hundred thousand cattle have been driven out of Texas by Mexican raiders within a few weeks past. The President has promised relief, and the Secretary of War has instructed General Sheridan, commanding the military division of the Missouri, and General Augur, commanding the department of Texas, under General Sheridan, to be specially vigilant in arresting Mexican raiders along the Rio Grande, and turn them over to the civil authorities.

THE JAPS IN WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Embassy are energetic in their investigations into every department of the Government, and regularly record all the information they collect. On Wednesday last Iwakura and several members of the embassy, accompanied by Gen. Myers, visited the Government Printing Office. Being first introduced to the Congressional Printer, Mr. A. M. Clapp, they were by him shown over the building, Mr. H. T. Brian, foreman of the composing room explaining to the visitors through an interpreter the various operations in the composing, press, and sterotyping rooms, after which Mr. Roberts; of the bindery, took charge of them and explained the operations of his department. They appeared to take the most interest in the sterotyping process and the press work.

THE LETTER OF EARL GRANVILLE.

The second letter from Earl Granville is quite lengthy and argumentative. The Cabinet have had it under consideration, and from intimations in high quarters our government will adhere to its position of submitting its entire case, the claims of indirect or consequental damages included, with willingness to abide by the decision of those designated by the treaty to effect an adjustment of the differences between the two countries. Mr. Fish's reply will not be forwarded for a week or ten days.

OFF FOR EUROPE.

Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, sailed from New York, on Wednesday, on a trip for Europe, in company with ex-Secretary Borie and his family. The President and Mrs. Grant accompanied their daughter to New York.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

The arms investigation is continued, and the only development of "irregularities," is proof of the fact that France has been badly swindled by her own agents in the purchase of arms, &c., in the United States. Nothing whatever has been discovered in the sale of arms by the Government that is inconsistent with inter-national or municipal law.

The investigation into alleged irregularities in the navy department has been going on, and so far has found everything there conducted with great regularity. Poor Dana has been deceived badly by irresponsible correspondents.

SALUTE.

A salute was fired in Washington on Wednesday at noon, by the Republican Club, in honor of the Republican victory in Connecticut.

DUTY ON COTTON MANUFACTURES.

The Cotton Manufacturers are here in force opposing the reduction of the duty on cotton goods.

COL. SCOTTS LATEST VICTORY.

Col. Thomas Scott has gained a decided victory over Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Mr. Scott applied to Congress for the privilege to build a magnificent depot in Washington for his new Railroad to the Pacific. Garrett opposed the grant with his very great influence. Scott prevailed and his application was granted by a vote of 115 to 55.

COMPTROLLER OF THE U. S. TREASURY.

Comptroller Hulburd of the U. S. Treasury has sent in his resignation to the Secretary and it has been accepted. He is charged with dereliction of duty in receiving presents and neglecting to report Nantional banks when he had cause to believe they were unsafe.

SAVED FROM PIRATES.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department from Hong Kong, state that the U. S. Steamer *Ashuelot* in going to Amoy, and while she was in the Hartan Straits saved the crew and passengers of the American Steamer Siwonada from Chinese pirates. The Siwonada struck upon a rock not laid down in the charts, and the captain (Clark) ran her on a bank to keep her from sinking. Only a few fishing junks were in sight, but in half an hour fifty vessels of different kinds were around her, and could only be kept off by firing a small gun she carried under the forecastle. The timely arrival of the Ashuelot saved them from capture and death. In fifty minutes the Siwonada slid off the bank and sank. Capt. Wallace then searched and found and fixed the position of the hidden rock on which the steamer was wrecked, and sent a printed notice of the same to the commanding officers of the squadron, and through the consul to the newspapers.

N. H. P.

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

GENERAL NATURE—No. 29]

AN ACT to restore the records of the United States courts in the northern district of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in proceedings to restore the circuit and district courts of the northern district of Illinois, destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act relating to records of the courts of the United States," the notice required by said act may be served upon any non-resident of said district anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any foreign country, the proof of the service of such notice, if made in a foreign country, to be certified by a minister or consul of the United States in such country, under his official seal.

SEC. 2. That a certified copy of the official return of the district attorney, clerk of the circuit or district court, or the marshal of the northern district of Illinois, made in pursuance of law, and on file in the Department of Justice, relating to any cause in either of said courts to which the United States was a party, the record of which was destroyed in said fire, may be filed in the court to which it appertains, and shall have the same force and effect as if it were an original return made to said court; and in any case in which the names of the parties, and the date and amount of the judgment or decree shall appear from such returns, it shall be lawful for the court in which they are filed to issue the necessary process to enforce such decree or judgment in the same manner as if the original record was before said court.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois to take such steps as may be necessary to restore the records and files of the circuit and district courts of said district which were destroyed by fire on the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and in which the United States is interested, so far as the judges of said courts, respectively, shall deem it essential to the interest of the United States that said records and files be restored; and the judges of said courts, respectively, are authorized to direct such steps to be taken as, in their opinion, shall be deemed advisable to restore the judgment dockets and indices of said courts, and, for that purpose, may direct the performance, by clerks of said courts, and by the United States attorney for said district, of any duty incident thereto, and said clerks and said district attorney shall be allowed such compensation and disbursements for services rendered under this section (in cases where no compensation is now provided by law for such services) as may be allowed by the Attorney General, and certified to be just and reasonable by the judge of the court in which said services are rendered, and the amount so allowed shall be paid out of the judiciary fund: *Provided, however*, That the sum allowed the clerks of said courts shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and the entire compensation of the United States attorney for such services shall not exceed the sum of six thousand dollars.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 30.]

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the privileges of an act entitled "An act to reduce internal taxes, and for other purposes," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, be, and are hereby, extended to the port of Pittsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, with the same effect as if it had been inserted in the thirty-fifth section of said act.

Approved, March 18, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 25.]

AN ACT for the relief of George W. Morse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of Patents be, and he hereby is, authorized to entertain and exercise jurisdiction over petitions of George W. Morse for the extension of two letters-patent granted to him on the twenty-eighth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for a further term of seven years from the day on which such extensions may be granted, and to hear the testimony of the applicant and determine upon the said petitions in the same manner and with the same effect as if the original terms of said patents, or of any foreign patents covering the same invention had not expired, and to grant or refuse such extensions upon the same principles, otherwise, that govern his decisions upon such applications when made under the law of July eighteen hundred and seventy. *Provided*, That no person shall be held liable for the infringement of said patents, if extended, for making use of said inventions since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, and prior to the date of their extension: *And Provided further*, That any person, firm, or corporation now engaged in the manufacture of fire-arm, and using said invention, shall be entitled to use the machinery made or constructed by them for manufacturing the same since the expiration of the original terms of said patents, without liability during the term of said extension.

Approved, March 11, 1872.

GENERAL NATURE—No. 31.

AN ACT authorizing the survey and marking of the boundary the territory of the United States and the possessions of Great Britain, from the Lake of the Woods to the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and he is hereby, authorized to co-operate with the government of Great Brittian in the appointment of a joint commission, in accordance with the plan and estimates of Brigadier General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers, submitted November twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy, for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky Mountains: *Provided, however*, That engineers in the regular service of the United States shall be employed exclusively as engineers in the performance of the duties contemplated by this act, without any additional salary, and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to make the necessary details of engineers for that purpose.

SEC. 2. That fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the object of said joint commission.

Approved, March 19, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 26.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Nevada.

Be it enacted in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress in assembled, That all portion of the State of Nevada, embraced in the following described limits, to wit, commencing at the corner common to townships twenty-four and twenty-five north, range fourty-five east, Mount Diable base and meridian; thence running due east to the eastern boundery line of the State of Nevada; thence north on said eastern boundary of said State to the north boundery of said State; thence west on said north boundary of said State to the eastern boundary of the Carson land district; thence south aong said eastern boundary of the Carson land district to the place of beginning, shall constitute a separate land district, to be called the Elko land district, the office of which shall be located at Elko, in Elk county, State of Nevada; which location may be changed by the President of the United States from time to time as the public interest may require.

SEC. 2. That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or in the recess of the Senate, a register and a receiver of public moneys for said district, and said district, and said officers shall reside in the place where said land-office is located, and shall have the same powers and receive the same emoluments as the same officers now receive in the other land district in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 27.]

AN ACT to create an additional land district in the State of Minnesota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States by, and he is hereby, authorized to establish an additional land district in the State of Minnesota, embracing all that part of the present Alexandra land district which lies north of township number one hundred and thirty-six north, and west of range number thirty-five west of the fifth principal, and to fix from time to time the boundaries thereof, which district shall be named after the place at which the office shall be established; and the President shall have power to fix from time to time the location of the office for such district.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a register and receiver for said land district, who shall be required to reside at the site of the land-office for said district, who shall be subject to the same laws and responsibilities, and whose compensation, respectively, shall be the same as that now allowed by law to other land-officers in said State.

Approved, March 12, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 28]

AN ACT authorizing the President of the United States to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, if in his judgment the public interests would be subserved thereby, to re-establish the Monroe land district in the State of Louisiana, with the same boundaries that existed before the consolidation of said land district with the land district at New Orleans.

Approved, March 16, 1872.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON ACADEMY.
The Summer term of this Institution will commence APRIL 15, 1872.
JAS. A. STEPHENS, Principal.
10 april3t

HENRY & CO., AGENTS for the Harrisburg Fertilizing Co., will furnish in large or small quantities a pure article of flour bone—Super-Phosphate and Animal Compost to any point on Canal or railroad. 10apr3m.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., April 8, 1872. When called for say "advertised" and give date.

Brumbaugh, J	Heffner, Mary C
Brenany, Wm	McTwaine, Kate
Bowser, James	Prough, John
Barkle, James	Dowland, John
Fink, Andrew	Sigafous, J. G
Hess, Emanuel	Wilson, F F (2)
Harris, Will	Wilson J C

BRICE X. BLAIR, Postmaster.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING, Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

W. BUCHANAN J. M. BUCHANAN.
BUCHANAN & SON.
509 HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
We have the the largest, cheapest and best assortment of
COOKING STOVES
West of Philadelphia. We constantly keep on hand
SPEARS', CALORIFIC, EXCELSIOR, OLIVE BRANCH, PENN, MORNING LIGHT, COTTAGE, STAR, and the REGULATOR.
EVERY STOVE WARRANTED!
WOOD and WILLOW WARE, JAPANESE WARE, TIN AND PAINTED WARE, TOLEDO PUMPS, ETC., ETC., ETC. ETC.
Persons going to housekeeping can get everything they need, from a clothes pin to a cooking stove.
ROOFING, SPOUTING & JOB WORK
done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. 10april.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
This day a Pratnership has been entered into between Samuel Hatfield, Benjamin R. Hatfield and Evander P. Walker, under the name and firm of S. Hatfield & Co., to carry on a General Merchandise and Produce business in the borough of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Penna.
SAMUEL HATFIELD, BENJ. R. HATFIELD, EVANDER P. WALKER.
Apr.3,'72-3t.]

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry Chamberlain and Geo. A. Port, as hotel and boarding house keepers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of said co-partnership are left in the hands of John O. Murray, Esq., for collection and settlement. All parties knowing themselves indebted to said Chamberlain & Port will make immediate payment to John O. Murray, Esq., and all parties having claims against the said firm will present the same, duly authorized by law, to the said John O. Murray, Esq., for payment.
The said Henry Chamberlain will continue to keep the hotel and boarding house, known as the Franklin House, in the borough of Huntingdon.
HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, GEO. A. PORT.
ap.3,'72-tf.]

New Advertisements.

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS.
Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the native roots and herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulents. They are the Great Blood Purifier and a Life-giving Principle, a Perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition, enriching it, refreshing and invigorating both mind and body. They are easy of administration, prompt in their action, certain in their results, safe and reliable in all forms of disease.
No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.
Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Fructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflamation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Depepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.
For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon perceptible.
For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.
They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.
For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effects.
Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.
Grateful thousands proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.
Pin, Tape, and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. Says a distinguished physiologist: There is scarcely an individual upon the face of the earth whose body is exempt from the presence of worms. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist, but upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits that breed these living monsters of disease. No system of Medicine, no vermifuge, no anthelminities, will free the system from worms like these Bitters.
Mechanical Diseases. Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, will be subject to paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters once or twice a week, as a preventive.
Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. These are always more or less obstructions of the liver, a weakness and irritable state of the stomach, and great torper of the bowels, being clogged up with vitiated accumulations. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.
Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goiter, Scrofulous Inflamations, Indolent Inflamations, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflamation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.
The properties of Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters are Aperient, Diaphoretic and Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.
The Aperient and mild Laxative proprieties of